

How to learn more about your drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or for information about your water utility, please contact Daymon Qualls, Director of Public Works , by one of the following methods:

- Call the office at
(559)592-3318
- Write to: PO Box 237
Exeter, CA 93221
- Send an email to:



Report completed by Chris Troyan—Operator II



City of Exeter

PO Box 237
Exeter, CA 93221

Phone: 559-592-3318
Fax: 559-592-3516
Website: www.cityofexeter.com



2015 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Created by Chris Troyan Operator 2 for the
City of Exeter.



PWS ID# CA5410003



The City of Exeter

The City of Exeter, along with the rest of California, is entering its fifth consecutive year of drought. The water shortage that we have experienced has caused many challenges. As a result of dropping water levels, three of the six active water wells in the City were rehabilitated in 2015.

Despite these setbacks, the City of Exeter remains committed to delivering quality water and service to our residents.

The picture above shows City Hall under construction in 1934

Source Water Assessment

The City of Exeter receives its water from underground aquifers that flow in a southwestern direction from the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Assessments of the drinking water sources for the City of Exeter have been completed on the following wells: E-6W, E-9W, and E-11W in September 2001, E-12W in June 2004, E-13W in August 2007, and E-14W in February 2010.

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide applications. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: septic systems in high-density areas, agricultural/irrigation wells, injection wells/dry wells/sumps, metal plating/finishing fabricating, and automobile gas stations.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at City Hall, 137 N. F St., Exeter, Ca 93221. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Public Works Department at (559) 592-3318.

Possible Contaminants In our Water

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminates that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Possible Contaminants In our Water (Cont.)

In order for the City of Exeter to ensure it supplies a safe product for its consumers we continually test our water to ensure we exceed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health standards.

Does this mean that all possible contaminants are removed from our drinking water. The answer is no. Drinking water, including bottle water are expected to contain a small amount of contaminants. If you would like to receive more information about possible contaminants and the potential health risks can be obtained by call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Lead and Nitrate in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Exeter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Lead and Nitrate in Drinking Water (CONT.)

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Monitoring Results

Definitions

In the following table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water utility must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Microsiemens per Centimeter (uS/cm) - Represents the electrical conductivity of a solution.

NA - Not Applicable

ND (Non Detected) - Indicated that the substance was not found in the laboratory analysis.

Monitoring Results (Cont.)

Parts Per Million (PPM) or Milligrams Per Liter (MG/L) - One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l) - One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per Liter (pCi/L) - Measures the radioactivity in water.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants can come from the erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; leaching from septic tanks; sewage. These are measured either in ppm or ppb.

Units	Arsenic	Barium	Fluoride	Nitrate
Violation	N	N	N	N
Avg.	2.8	.11	.15	20.9
Range	2.5-3.5	.064-.14	.12-.17	4.8-40
Date	2013	2013	2013	2015
MCLG	.004	2	1	45
MCL	10	1	2	45

Synthetic Organics Contaminants

These contaminants are banned nematocide that may be present in the soils due to storm runoff or leaching from former soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and fruit trees.

Units	Dibromochloropropane DBCP
Violation	N
Avg.	.069
Range	ND-.072
Date	2015
MCLG	1.7
MCL	200

Radioactive Contaminant

These contaminants are from erosion of natural deposits.

Units	Gross Alpha	Radium	Uranium
Violation	N	N	N
Avg.	4.97	.523	5.32
Range	NA	.197-.97	3.6-7.3
Date	2013	2011	2012
MCLG	0	.019	.43
MCL	15	5	20

Monitoring Results (Cont.)

Volatile Organic Contaminants

These contaminants come from the discharge of petroleum and chemical factories and from fuel solvents.

Units	Xylenes
Violation	N
Avg.	.5
Range	NA
Date	2012
MCLG	1.8
MCL	1.75

Lead and Copper Tap Monitoring

Lead and copper contaminants can come from household plumbing systems.

Units	Copper	Lead
Number of Homes	4/52	0/52
90th Percentile	.29	.0025
Date	2014	2014
MCLG	.3	.2

Monitoring Results (Cont.) Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products

Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Units	TTHM
Violation	N
Level	ND-4.6
Date	2015
MCL	80

Secondary Contaminants and Unregulated Constituents

These contaminants come from various sources, such as corrosion of carbonate rock (Limestone), naturally occurring elements, stormwater runoff, organic materials, and internal corrosion of household plumbing.

Units	Secondary MCL	Avg.	Range	Date
Bicarbonate	NA	205	140-260	2013
Calcium	NA	48.5	33-65	2013
Chloride	500	31.5	15-60	2013
Color	15	1	ND-10	2011
Conductivity	NA	646	510-640	2014
Copper	1	117	NA	2014
Hardness	NA	176	120-210	2013

Secondary Contaminants and Unregulated Constituents (Cont.)

Units	Secondary MCL	Avg.	Range	Date
Magnesium	NA	16.1	8.6-22	2013
Manganese	50	19.5	ND-37	2011
Odor	3	1.2	1-2	2013
PH	6.5-8.5	8.17	8.1-8.3	2013
Potassium	NA	3.07	2.8-3.4	2013
Sodium	NA	49.5	42-66	2013
Specific Conductance	1600	570	450-680	2011
Sulfate	500	28.5	22-37	2013
Alkalinity	NA	205	140-260	2013
Dissolved Solids	1000	336.7	290-400	2013
Turbidity	5	.22	ND-2.6	2011
Zinc	5	.08	.05-.27	2010